1	KEVIN V. RYAN (CSBN 118321) United States Attorney	ORIGINAL FILED			
2	United States Attorney	SFP 1 1 2003			
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4		RICHARD W. WIENTE CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN BISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA			
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8	UNITED STAT	ES DISTRICT COURT			
9 10	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA				
11	SAN FRAN	IRICT OF CALIFORNIA ICISCO DIVISION R 03 0279			
12	U.	R 03 0279			
13	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	No.			
14	Plaintiff,	 VIOLATIONS: 18 U.S.C. § 1343 – Wire Fraud; 18 U.S.C. § 1341 – Mail Fraud; 18 U.S.C. § 1956(a)(1)(A)(i) – Money Laundering; 18 U.S.C. § 2 – Aiding and 			
15	v.	18 U.S.C. § 1956(a)(1)(A)(i) – Money Laundering: 18 U.S.C. § 2 – Aiding and			
16	ROBERT E. VENER, DYNACORP FINANCIAL	Abetting			
17	STRATEGIES, INC., and DFS CREDIT CORPORATION,	SAN FRANCISCO VENUE			
18	Defendants.	}			
19		}			
20		<i>)</i> -			
21	IND	ICTMENT			
22	<u>INDICTMENT</u> The Grand Jury charges:				
23	COUNTS ONE THROUGH EIGHT: (18 U.S.C. §§ 1343 & 2– Wire Fraud and Aiding				
24	and Abetting)				
25	Introductory Allegations				
26	1. At all times relevant to this Indictment:				
27	The Defendants				
28	a. Defendant DYNACORP FINANCIAL STRATEGIES, INC. (hereinafter				
	INDICTMENT				

"DFS") and defendant DFS CREDIT CORPORATION (hereinafter "DFSCC") were California corporations. DFS owned all of the stock of DFSCC. DFS and DSFCC's shared offices were located initially in San Francisco, later in San Rafael and finally in Novato. California.

- b. Defendant ROBERT E. VENER (hereinafter "VENER") was the majority shareholder in DFS, and Chief Executive Officer of DFS and DFSCC.
- c. DFSCC was the grantor and administrator of the DFS Secured Healthcare Receivables Trusts I, II, III, and IV (hereinafter "DFS Trusts"). DFS was the beneficiary of the DFS Trusts.

Advanced Funding of Healthcare Receivables

- d. Defendants VENER, DFS and DFSCC (hereinafter "defendants") promoted an investment program described as advanced funding of healthcare providers' accounts receivables (hereinafter "receivables"). Under the DFS Trusts' indentures, healthcare providers included hospitals, doctors, medical groups, health maintenance organizations, and rehabilitation centers, but did not include the DFS Trusts. The DFS Trusts had the authority to raise funds from investors to be used for the purchase of receivables at a discount.
- e. Defendants caused the DFS Trusts to give promissory notes to investors in exchange for investor funds. Thus, investors became DFS Trusts' Noteholders. Defendants caused investor funds to be deposited in a lockbox bank account under the control of independent trustees, a trust company for DFS Trusts I, II & IV, and a law firm for DFS Trust III.
- f. As described by defendants, advanced funding meant that a percentage of the amount due on each receivable would be advanced immediately to the healthcare provider. Healthcare providers would still be responsible for collecting the receivables sold to the DFS Trusts. Receivables would be paid by healthcare recipients, or other entities responsible for paying receivables such as insurance companies or government agencies. The healthcare providers would forward, or direct other payers to forward,

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receivable, or (2) an intermediate bank lockbox account. In the latter case, a transfer would be made from the bank lockbox account to the bank account of the DFS Trust purchasing the receivable. The receivables payments would be both the source for repayment of principal and interest to the DFS Trusts' Noteholders and the source for purchases of additional receivables. g. Defendants marketed the DFS Trusts' investment directly, and through

intermediaries known as wholesalers, to broker/dealers in various states. The broker/dealers and their representatives presented the DFS Trusts' investment to individual and institutional investors. The defendants created private placement memoranda (hereinafter "PPMs") and other sales literature which described the DFS Trusts' investment. The defendants provided the PPMs and subscription agreements to broker/dealers who in turn provided them to prospective investors. Between February 1, 1998 and June 2000, over 600 investors located in over thirty states and several foreign countries invested or reinvested approximately \$50,000,000 in the DFS Trusts. The monies from investors were wired or mailed to DFS Trusts' accounts at the Bank of America and Westamerica Bank.

Scheme to Defraud

- 2. Beginning on an unknown date, but no later than May 1, 1998, and continuing to on or about June 30, 2000, the defendants devised and intended to devise a scheme and artifice to defraud wholesalers, broker/dealers, DFS Trusts' Noteholders and prospective investors, and to obtain money by false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises.
- 3. In particular, the defendants made false representations to wholesalers, broker/dealers, DFS Trusts' Noteholders and prospective investors in that they continued to market the DFS Trusts' investment using PPMs and other sales literature after they knew that such written material contained false and misleading statements.
 - 4. The false statements contained in the PPMs and other sales literature included the

- The receivables purchased would have a net collectible value
- b. The receivables purchased would have a net collectible value;
- c. The receivables purchased would be aged less than either 90 or 180 days from the billing date;

a. The DFS Trusts would purchase receivables from healthcare providers;

- 5. Contrary to the representations in the PPMs and other sales literature, the defendants caused large-scale sales and purchases of receivables between the DFS Trusts instead of purchasing receivables directly from healthcare providers. Defendants engaged in inter-DFS Trusts' sales and purchases to generate cash for interest and/or principal payments to DFS Trusts' Noteholders. Defendants also engaged in inter-DFS Trusts' sales and purchases instead of purchasing receivables directly from providers to conceal the DFS Trusts' precarious financial condition from DFS Trusts' Noteholders and new investors.
- 6. Significant percentages of the receivables the defendants caused to be purchased were aged longer than 90 days and 180 days and uncollectible. On at least one occasion, receivables were purchased which were in litigation. Defendants on occasion used money paid by DFS Trusts' Noteholders for the purchase of receivables to pay principal and interest to other DFS Trusts' Noteholders.
- 7. Defendants also falsely represented the financial condition of DFS, DFSCC and the DFS Trusts as sound. For example, defendants caused the creation of 1998 and 1999 consolidated balance sheets of DFS and subsidiaries which grossly overstated the net realizable value of receivables by failing to record sufficient allowances for doubtful accounts. By understating doubtful accounts, the 1998 and 1999 consolidated balance sheets falsely represented that the collectible receivables exceeded the sum of current liabilities and long term debt, thus leaving the false impression that there were sufficient assets to satisfy, or substantially satisfy any claims by DFS Trusts' Noteholders. Similarly, defendants falsely represented to investors in PPMs that the assets of the DFS Trusts either exceeded in value or were close to exceeding in value the amount of the

INDICTMENT

notes outstanding to DFS Trusts' Noteholders.

8. Defendants falsely represented how well the Defendants and the DFS Trusts were doing in receiving and collecting receivables proceeds. Defendants assured wholesalers and broker/dealers that collections were being made and that there were no significant problems in collecting receivables. In fact, collections of receivables from certain important healthcare providers were not being made, or were being made in amounts substantially under the estimated net collectible value of the receivables purchased.

Use of the Wires

9. On or about the dates set forth below, in the Northern District of California and elsewhere, the defendants

ROBERT E. VENER, DYNACORP FINANCIAL STRATEGIES, INC. and DFS CREDIT CORPORATION.

for the purpose of executing the scheme and artifice to defraud wholesalers, broker/dealers, DFS Trusts' Noteholders and prospective investors and to obtain money by false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, did knowingly transmit and cause to be transmitted in interstate commerce by means of wire communication certain writings, signs and signals as specified below:

18	Count	Wire Date	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	Description of Wire
19	1	9/18/98	Nebraska	California	\$250,000 wire transfer to Bank of America
20 21	2	12/29/98	New York	California	\$50,000 wire transfer to Bank of America
22	3	7/9/99	Michigan	California	\$50,000 wire transfer to Bank of America
23 24	4	7/13/99	Michigan	California	\$50,000 wire transfer to Bank of America
25	5	7/16/98	Nebraska	California	\$60,000 wire transfer to Bank of America
26 27	6	8/30/99	Nebraska	California	\$25,000 wire transfer to Bank of America
28	7	9/30/99	Nebraska	California	\$100,000 wire transfer to Bank of America

INDICTMENT

1	8	1/11/00	New York	California	\$49,980 wire transfer to
2					Bank of America
3		lation of Title 18		-	
4	and Aiding a	INE THROUG and Abetting)	H TWENTY	<u>-THREE</u> : (18	8 U.S.C. §§ 1341 & 2– Mail Fraud
5	10. The a	allegations in pa	aragraphs on	e through eigl	ht are hereby realleged and
6	incorporated by reference as if they were fully set forth herein.				
7		<u>Us</u>	e of the Mai	ls and Intersta	te Carriers
8	11. On o	r about the date	s set forth be	low, in the N	orthern District of California and
9	elsewhere, th	e defendants			
10		DIDIA CO	ROBE	RT E. VENE	R, EGIES, INC. and
11		DYNACC	DFS CRED	IT CORPORA	ATION,
12	for the purpose of executing the scheme and artifice to defraud wholesalers,				
13	broker/dealei	rs, DFS Trusts'	Noteholders	and prospecti	ive investors and attempting so to
14	do, did know	ingly cause suc	h matters and	d things to be	delivered by mail by the United
15	States Postal Service and commercial interstate carriers according to the directions				
16	thereon, as set forth below:				
17	Count	Data of Daliva	m. Corrio	•	Description of Itam Delivered
18	Count	Date of Delive		_	Description of Item Delivered
19 20	9	10/5/98	US Po	stal Service	Subscription agreement and \$300,000 check mailed from McCook, Nebraska to San Rafael,
21					California
22	10	1/19/99	US Po	stal Service	Subscription agreement and \$50,000 check mailed from Santa
23					Rosa, California to San Rafael, California
24	11	3/16/99	Federa	al Express	Subscription agreement and
25					Subscription agreement and \$25,000 check sent from Palm Springs, California to San Rafael, California
26	12	4/14/99	UPS		
27	12				Subscription agreement and \$40,000 check sent from Pawnee City, Nebraska to San Rafael,
28					California
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1 2	13	5/21/99	US Postal Service	Subscription agreement and \$150,000 check mailed from Santa Rosa, California to San Rafael, California	
3 4 5	14	6/1/99	US Postal Service	Subscription agreement and \$500,000 check mailed from Redwood Shores, California to San Rafael, California	
6 7	15	6/28/99	US Postal Service	Subscription agreement and \$20,000 check mailed from San Francisco, California to San Rafael, California	
8 9 10	16	8/30/99	US Postal Service	Subscription agreement and \$50,000 check mailed from Redmond, Oregon to Novato, California	
11 12	17	10/25/99	US Postal Service	Subscription agreement and \$20,000 check mailed from Petaluma, California to Novato, California	
13 14 15	18	1/21/00	Airborne Express	Subscription agreement and \$73,286.91 check sent from Norfolk, Nebraska to San Rafael, California	
16 17	19	5/3/00	US Postal Service	Supplemental subscription agreement and \$30,000 check mailed from Walnut Creek, California	
18 19 20	20	5/26/00	US Postal Service	Subscription agreement and \$50,000 check mailed from Norfolk, Nebraska to Novato, California	
21 22	21	5/30/00	US Postal Service	Subscription agreement and \$100,000 check mailed from San Francisco, California to Novato, California	
23 24 25	22	6/12/00	UPS	Supplemental subscription agreement and \$75,000 check sent from Lincoln, Nebraska to Novato, California	
26 27	All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1341 and 2.				
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elsewhere, the defendants

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ROBERT E. VENER, DYNACORP FINANCIAL STRATEGIES, INC. and DFS CREDIT CORPORATION,

12. On or about the dates set forth below, in the Northern District of California and

did knowingly and intentionally conduct and attempt to conduct the financial transactions described below affecting interstate commerce and involving the use of Bank of America, a financial institution which was engaged in interstate commerce, which financial transactions involved the proceeds of specified unlawful activities, specifically wire and mail frauds, and knowing that the property involved in such financial transactions represented the proceeds of some form of unlawful activity, and with the intent to promote the carrying on of those specific unlawful activities:

14	<u>Count</u>	<u>Date</u>	Financial Transaction
15	23	7/22/98	Intra-bank transfer of \$607,441.08 from DFS Trust IV account to DFS Trust II
16			account
17	24	7/22/98	Intra-bank transfer of \$136,460.11 from DFS Trust II account to DFSCC account
18	25	9/24/98	Intra-bank transfer of \$1,188,214.54
19			from DFS Trust IV account to DFS Trust II account
20	26	9/24/98	Intra-bank transfer of \$418,764.74 from
21			DFS Trust II account to DFSCC account
22	27	10/15/98	Intra-bank transfer of \$1,069,392.42 from DFS Trust IV account to DFS Trust
23			II account
24	28	10/16/98	Intra-bank transfer of \$379,282.26 from DFS Trust II account to DFSCC account
25	29	4/19/99	Intra-bank transfer of \$401,257.95 from
26			DFS Trust IV account to DFS Trust I account
27	30	4/19/99	Intra-bank transfer of \$375,000 from
28			DFS Trust I account to DFSCC account

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1	31 4/3/00		Withdrawal of \$150,000 from DFS Trust I account
2	32 4/3/00		Withdrawal of \$100,000 from DFS Trust
3			I account
4	All in violation of Title 18,	United States	s Code, Sections 1956(a)(1)(A)(i) and 2.
5			
6	DATED:		A TRUE BILL.
7			
8			FOREPERSON
9	KEVIN V. RYAN United States Attorney		
10	Officed States Attorney		
11	Koney Jacel		
12	ROSS W. NADEL Chief, Criminal Division		
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